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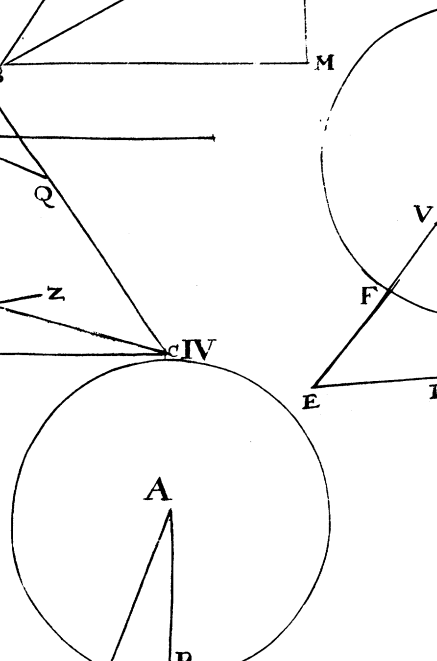
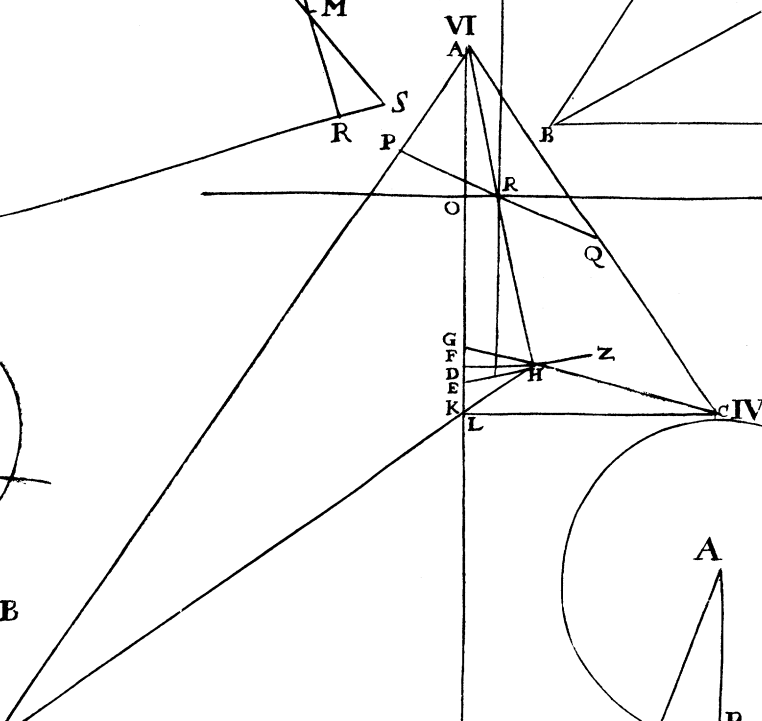
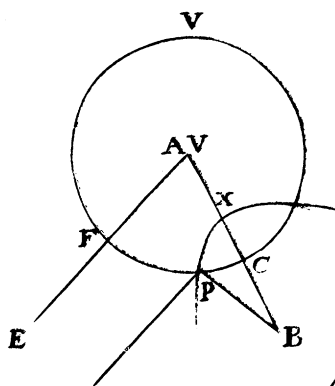
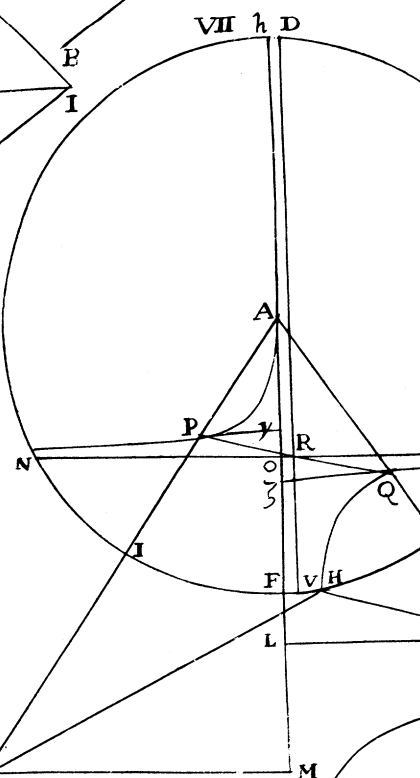
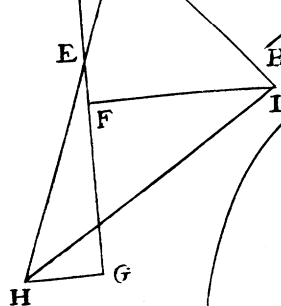
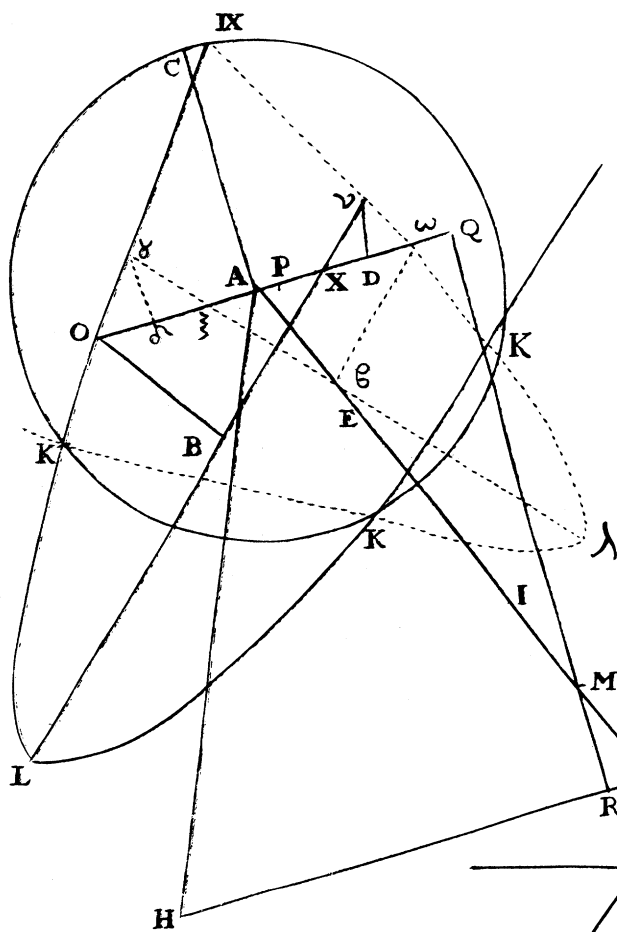
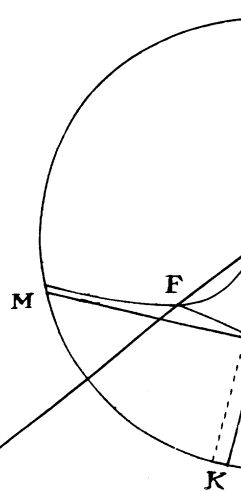
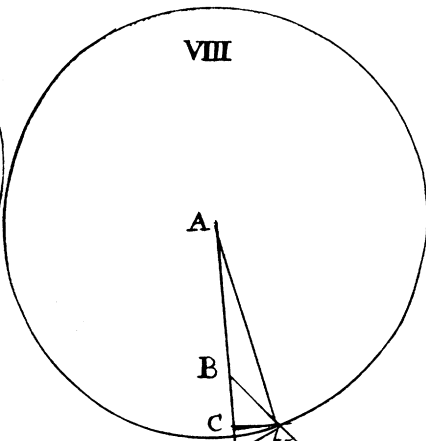
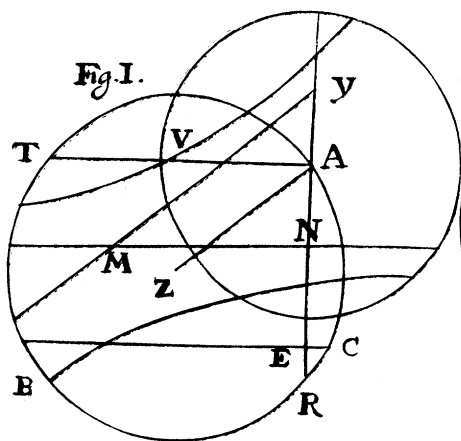
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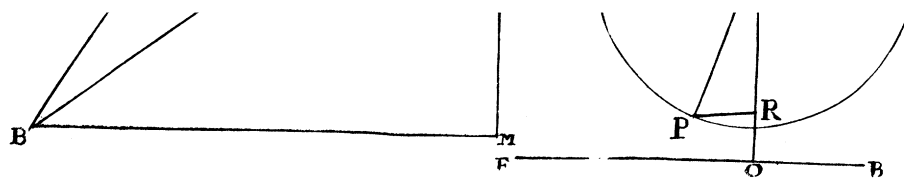
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Fig. I.





Transact. N^o 98

Whilst the Sea runneth from West to East in Flowing, through this *Westra-Frith*, there are no greater Surges, than in any other place of the Sea; and in a calm day, it is as smooth as any Lake, though there is constantly a great current, in the flux and reflux of the Sea. Yet at the South-East end of the forementioned little Island, the Sea no sooner begins to run westward in Ebbing, but there beginneth a surge to appear, which continually increaseth, until the Ebb be half spent, and afterwards it decreaseth, until it be low water; at which time there appeareth no such thing. East and west from this great Surge, there are some few lesser surges seen, which are gradually less, towards the east and west, after this manner | | | | | I having occasion to pass that way, in a little boat, when we had passed over the Eastmost surges, and were beginning to ascend the biggest, upon the tenth of *April*, at one of the clock in the afternoon, the surge before us was so high, that it intercepted the sight of the Sun, and some deg. of the firmament above it. This surge is about a quarter of a mile in length. When there is any wind, which occasioneth the breaking of the tops of the Surges, there is no passing that way. The current of the Tyde is so strong there, that there is no need of Sails or of Oares, save only to direct the boat, as doth the helm.

Continuatio Excerptorum ex Epistolis Slulianis & Hugenianis, super Alhazeni Problemate Optico, in Actis Philosophicis proximè prægressis commemorato.
DN. *Hugenius* ad novissimam Dn. *Slusii*, p. 6123. & seqq. Num. 97. editam, rescriptit Editori, *Lutetiâ Parisiorum* Apr. 9. 1672. in hanc sententiam;

*Est quod Tibi gratias agam, quod non fuisti gravatus Dn. Slusii super problemate Alhaziano analysin mihi transmittere. Est illa doctissima & Autore suo dignissima; fuitque in causa, dum eam hisce diebus examinarem, ut notis circa problema illud meditationibus me tradirem, eò spectantibus, ut constructionem quam possem compendiosissimam maximeque genuinam obtinerem; quam tandem me consecutum esse reor. Eam hic adscribam, postquam Tibi compendium illud tradidero, quod eodem tempore inveni circa primam, ab initio tibi communicatam. Id autem tale est * : Ductâ lineâ *AT*, parallelâ *CB*, eaque bisectâ in *I*, punctum hoc est illud, per quod transire debet una hyperbolarum oppositarum, quarum asymptoti invicem fuerint *TM*, *MN*.*

*Sed en Tibi bonam illam constructionem, que in omnibus casibus obtinet †. Sit Circulus datus *ED*, cujus centrum est *A*; puncta data, *B* & *C*.*

*Ductis lineis *AB*, *AC*, fiant proportionales *BA* (radius circuli) & *FA* : Eodem modo *CA*, (radius circuli) & *GA*. Tum jungatur *FG*, eaque bisecetur in *H*; & per hoc punctum ducantur lineæ *LHK*, *MHN*, se invicem intersectantes ad angulos rectos, quarumque *LHK* sit parallela ei, que bisecat angulum *BAC*. Hæ sunt duæ Asymptoti Hyperbolarum describendarum per puncta *F* & *G*, & quarum una transibit etiam per centrum *A*, quarum intersectiones cum circuli*

circuli peripheria notabunt puncta Reflexionis quaesita. Hucusque Dn. Hugenius,

Quæ Dn. Slusius ad hæc reposuit trinis epistolis, sic se habent ;

1. Quæ ad Alhazeni problema meditatæ fui hætenus, rudia licet & impolita, tui juris sunt . De iis igitur dispone prout lubet. Simplicissima est & maximè ingeniosa Nobilissimi Hugenii constructio. Vidit quippe Vir acutissimus, quâ ratione ad omnes casus extendi posset Hyperbola aequalium laterum, quam in casu anguli recti sese statim offerre præcedentibus meis insinueram. Posset quoque ex infinitis Ellipsis, quæ adhiberi possunt, una seligi non difficilis constructionis : sed piget tamdiu in eodem Problemate herere. Superest tamen aliquid, quod contemplationem habet non injucundam ; nim. cum sectiones, quæ cum circulo dato ad Problematis solutionem adhibentur, illum in quatuor punctis secant, quorum duo tantum reflexioni serviunt, queri posset, quodnam Problema solvant duo reliqua, & quânam verborum formâ concipienda sit Propositio, ut quatuor illos casus complectatur. Deinde, annon etiam idem quatuor casus occurrant cum puncta data æqualiter distant à centro ? Vale. Dabam Leodii VIII Junii CIOIOCLXXII.

* Petierat sc. facultatem Editor, hæc in publicum emittendi.

2. Clar. Hugenius non aliâ utitur analysi quam meâ, quæ Parabolam uno tantum casu admittit. Quod ut evidentiùs tibi constet, æquationem quam construxit hæc adscribam. Repete memoriâ, si placet, quæ secundis curis ad te scripsi, & inuenies, me duas æquationes, problemati per Hyperbolam circa asymptotos solvendo idoneas, assignasse, has nimirum ;

$$2zbaa - 2znae - qqba + qqne = bzqq - zqqe,$$

$$\text{Et } bzqq - 2znae - qqba + qqne = zbee - zqqe ;$$

ac (subjecisse, levi mutatione (substituendo, ex. gr. pro qq, ejus valorem aa + ee) inueniri posse infinitas Hyperbolas & Ellipses, quæ cum circulo dato Problema solvereant. Nunc in priore ex his æquationibus pro bzqq ponatur ejus valor, fiet

$$zbaa - 2znae - qqba + qqne = bzee - zqqe,$$

$$\text{Sive } aa \cdot \frac{qa}{x} = ee' \cdot \frac{qb}{y} + \frac{z'nc}{b} - \frac{qqnc}{z}.$$

Atque hæc est æquatio, quam magno ingenii acumine, ac pari facilitate construxit vir doctissimus. Quod ut tibi pluribus probem, opus non est, quando labore non multo rem ad calculos revocando id agnoscere poteris. Vale. Dab. Leodii X Junii CIOIOCLXXII.

3. Problematis Alhazeniani memoriam dudum objeceram, Vir Cl; sed literis tuis admonitus temperare mihi non potui, quin faciliorem ejusdem constructionem quærerem. Incidi autem nuper in sequentem, quâ breviorẽ cum dari posse vix credam, committere nolui, quin eam judicio ac censuræ tuæ submitterem. Sint igitur puncta data E B*, circulus cujus centrũ A ; junctis EA, BA, secantibus circulum in F & C ; fiant tres proportionales EA, FA, VA, & tres iterum BA, CA, XA : tum junctâ VX, ac producta utcunque, (vertice X, latere transverso VX, ac recto ipsi æquali) describatur Hyperbola XP, cujus applicatæ ad diametrum VXG, parallele sint rectæ AB : illa enim satisfacit proposito in casu speculi convexi, ut ejus opposita in casu concavi. Si asymptotos desideres, facile reperiri possunt,

* V. Fig. III.

productâ VX , donec cum EB , pariter productâ, concurrat in L ; deinde bisectâ VX in I , ac sumtâ LD equali LI ; junctâ enim DI erit asymptotâ una, in quam alia normaliter incidit ad punctum I .

Sed fortasse ingratum tibi non erit intelligere, quâ viâ ad hanc constructionem pervenerim. Scias. itaque, me ex priori mea *Analysi* deduxisse hoc modo. * Datis iisdem quæ prius, cadat in EB normalis AO , sitque punctum quæsitum P , ex quo in AO cadat normalis PR . Si AO sit b , EO , z , OB , d , AP , q , PR , e , AR , a ; facile colligitur hæc æquatio

$$2zdae + 2bbae + ee = aa - \frac{qqa}{b}, \text{ quæ mutari potest in hæc ;}$$

$$-2bqqe$$

$$zb - bd$$

$$zdae$$

$$+ bbae = aa - \frac{1}{2}qq - \frac{\frac{1}{2}qqa}{b}. \text{ Et } + bbae + ee = \frac{1}{2}qq - \frac{\frac{1}{2}qqa}{b}.$$

$$- bqqe$$

$$zb - bd$$

$$zdae$$

$$+ bbae + ee = \frac{1}{2}qq - \frac{\frac{1}{2}qqa}{b}.$$

$$- bqqe$$

$$zb - bd$$

Hujus ultima constructionem olim ad te misi; alterius verò, *Cl. Hugenus*. Primam autem, licet se statim in conspectum dedisset; fermè neglexeram, quòd difficilioris constructionis esse præsumerem. Sed me vano timore delusum agnovi, cum in hanc, quam ad te mitto, constructionem definere nuper sum expertus. Sit enim, brevioris calculi causâ, $z - d = K$, $zd + bb = bm$; fiet.

$$ee - \frac{2qqe + 2mae}{k} = aa - \frac{qqa}{b}.$$

Et additis utrinq; $q^4 + mmaa - 2qqma$, erit

$$ee - \frac{2qqe + mae}{k} + \frac{q^4 + mmaa - 2qqma}{kk}, \text{ hoc est, quadratum ex } e - \frac{qq + ma}{k},$$

$$\text{æquale } aa - \frac{qqa}{b} + \frac{q^4 + mmaa - 2qqma}{kk}. \text{ Fiet igitur } \alpha\alpha\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\sigma\mu\delta\kappa\kappa |$$

$$kk + mm | aa - \frac{kkqqa}{bkk + bmm} - \frac{2qqma + q^4}{kk + mm} | \& \text{ quadratum } e - \frac{qq + ma}{k}; \text{ qui}$$

ad æquationem faciliorem reduci potest, si, posito $kk + mm = pp$, fiat $\frac{ky}{p} = a$; sit enim tandem, quadratum ex $e - \frac{qq + my}{k} = yy - \frac{qqky}{bp} - \frac{2qqmy}{kp} + \frac{q^4}{kk}$; quam æquationem superiori constructioni respondere animadvertes, si

calculos applicueris; ac simul observabis, ad quamcunque linearum EA , AB , BE , referatur *Analysos summa*, easdem semper haberi posse sectiones, quamvis longiore circuitu & æquationibus valdè diversis.

Ex hac constructione, καὶ ἀναλογίαν deducere licet alterius Problematis effecttionem, cum scilicet queritur punctum, à quo radius reflexus

* Vid. Fig. V. parallelus sit cuilibet lineæ datæ; ut, si dato puncto luminoso B , circulo ex centro A , quæreretur radius reflexus parallelus rectæ

recta AE . Idem enim est, ac si, in alio Problemate, distantia punctorum A & E supponeretur infinita; quo casu tertia proportionalis ipsarum EA , FA , abiret in nihilum, & puncta A & V coinciderent: Itaque VX esset aequalis AX , & AE parallela PE . Applica igitur superiorem constructionem, & Problema absolves. Descriptâ scil (vertice X , latere transverso VX , vel AX , & recto ipsi aequali,) Hyperbolâ XP , cujus applicata ad diametrum AX , parallela sint recta AE . Ἀλλὰ τῶτων ἄλλis. Vereor enim, ne ut olim silentium meum, ita nunc φλαυρίαν ac scribendi intemperiem incuses. Vale itaque, meq; tui observantissimum amare perge. Dab. Leodii XXII Junii C1510CLXXII.

Sic se habent epistolæ *Slusiana*, quibus subjienda nunc, quæ eas proximè secuta est, *Hugenii*, data 1. Julii, 1672. *Parisiis*, in hunc sensum;

Volupe mihi erat cognoscere, quæ mihi nuper ex literis Dn. Slusi communicare voluisti, ipsius nempe Approbationem, nec non doctissimas notas de Problematis Alhaziani constructione. Ecce tibi calculum meum ultimum, à calculo insignis illius Geometra differentem, quique nativâ indole ducit ad Constructionem illam bonam, quam ante hac ad te misi. Verum est, quin imò mirandum, eam quoque inveniri per calculum quem ipse de ea instituit † post mutationem qq in aa + ee; at hoc videtur fieri casu, nec ibi apparet Constructionis simplicitas nisi postquam eam peragere satagemus.

† V. supra epist.
Slusii dat. Jun.
10.

Problema Alhazeni.

Dato Circulo, cujus centrum A , radius AD , & punctis duobus B , C ; invenire punctum H in circumferentia circuli dati, unde ductæ HB , HC , faciant ad circumferentiam angulos æquales †.

† V. Fig. VI.

Ponatur inventum, ductâque AM recta, quæ bifariam secet angulum BAC , ducatur ei perpendicularis HF , itemque BM , CL . Jungatur porro AH , cui perpend. sit HE , rectisque BH , HC , occurrat AM in punctis K , G .

Sit jam $AM = a$ Quia ergo æquales anguli KHE & CHZ , sive EHG ; $MB = b$ estque EHA angulus rectus, erit ut KE ad EG , ita KA $AL = c$ ad AG . Quia verò BM ad MD , ut HF ad FK , $LC = n$ erit, $ut BM + HF$ ad HF , ita MF ad FK
Radius $AD = d$ $b + y \text{ — } y \text{ — } a - x \mid ay - xy$
 $AF = x$ $b + y$ add $FA \times$
 $FH = y$ fit $KA \mid ay + b \times$
 $b + y$

Rursum, quia CL ad LG , ut HF ad FG , erit permutando & dividendo $CL - HF$ ad HF , ut LF ad FG ,

$n - y \text{ — } y \text{ — } c - x \text{ — } cy - xy$ quâ ablatâ ab $AF = x$.
fit $GA = \frac{nx - cy}{n - y}$. Est autem $EA = \frac{dd}{x}$, quia proportionales FA ,

AH ,

$AH, AE.$ Ergo $EA-GA$, hoc est, $EG, = \frac{dd}{x} - \frac{nx+cy}{n-y}$. Et KA

EA , hoc est, $KE = \frac{ay+bx-dd}{b+y} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$.

Sed diximus, quod KE ad EG , ut KA ad AG
 Ergo $\frac{ay+bx-dd}{b+y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left| \frac{dd-nx+cy}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{n-y} \right| \frac{ay+bx}{b+y} \left| \frac{nx-cy}{n-y} \right|$.

Unde invenitur $2anxxy + 2bnx^3 - ddbnx - ddnx = naddy + nbddx$
 $- 2acxyy - 2bcxyy + ddbcy + ddcyy = - addyy - bddxy$.

Et quia $n = \frac{bc}{a}$, fit $\frac{2bbc}{a}x^3 - \frac{bbddcx}{a} - \frac{2bbcyx}{a}$, quia $xx = dd - yy$

Est autem $\frac{2bbc}{a}x^3 = \frac{2bbcdx}{a} - \frac{2bbcyx}{a}$, quia $xx = dd - yy$

Ergo $\frac{-2bbcyx}{a} - \frac{ddbcx}{a} - 2acxy + ddcy = - addy - bddxy$.

Et divis om- $- 2bbcy - ddbcx + 2aacx + ddcy = - aaddy - bddax$
 nibus per y & $abddx - cbddx + acdy + aaddy = 2aacx + 2bbcx$
 ductis in a , $\frac{abddx - cbddx + acdy + aaddy}{2aac + 2bbc} = xy$, que aequatio est
 (ad hyperbolam.

Vel quia $bc = na$, $\frac{abdd - anddx + acdy + aaddy}{2aac + 2bbc} = xy$.

Sit $\frac{a dd}{aa + bb} = p$; Ergo $\frac{pbx - pnx + pcy + pay}{2c} = xy$.

* V. Fig. 7. Unde porro non difficulter invenitur sequens Constructio * :
 Jungantur BA, AC , & applicato seorsim ad utramque quadrato radii AD ,
 fiant inde $AP, A\mathcal{Q}$; & juncta $P\mathcal{Q}$, dividatur ipsa bifariam in R , & per
 punctum R ducantur RD, RN , sese ad rectos angulos secantes, quorumque
 RD sit parallela AD , que dividit bifariam angulum BAC . Erunt jam RD ,
 RN asymptoti oppositarum Hyperbolarum, quarum altera per centrum A tran-
 sire debet, quaeque secabunt Circumferentiam in punctis H quaesitis. Transi-
 bunt autem Hyperbolae per puncta P, G .

Ratio Constructionis apparet, ductis $P\gamma$ & $\mathcal{Q}\zeta$ perpendicularibus in AM .
 Fit enim $A\gamma = \frac{add}{aa+bb}$ sive P ; & $A\mathcal{Q} = \frac{a}{c}P$. Item $P\gamma = \frac{pn}{c}$ & $\mathcal{Q}\zeta =$
 $\frac{pb}{c}$. Quare $AO = \frac{pc+pa}{2c}$, & $OR = \frac{pb-pn}{2c}$ Unde cetera fa-
 cilia.

Hactenus Dn. Hugenus. Quibus Dn. Slusius hæc rescrip-
 sit.

Mirari desine, Vir Clarissime, eandem in Alhazeniano Problemate Constructionem ex diversis Equationibus deduci, quandoquidem illa omnes, quibus hactenus usi sumus, in una eademque generali Analyfi continentur. Quod ut ostendam, datus sit circulus *, cuius * V. Fig. VIII.

centrum A, puncta H & I; sique punctum quæsitum K, ad quod ex punctis I & H ducantur rectæ HK, IK, & Tangens KD. Tum ex A ducatur quilibet AG, occurrens HK in E, IK in B, Tangenti KD in D (his nim. productis, quæ produci est opus.) His positis evidens est, ob angulos EKD, DKB, æqualis, & angulam AKD rectum, tres AE, BE, DE fore semper harmonicè proportionales. Itaque ductis ad AE normalibus KC, IF, HG, ac denominatis partibus,

AK. q habebitur, methodo, quam in secunda hujus Problematis analyfi olim AC. a ahibui, hæc generalis Equatio,

CK. e ndaa bzia nqqatbqaa=ndee zheetzbnæetzzdae-dqqez zqqe HG. b

AG. d Finge nunc, AG esse perpendicularem ad HI, nihil varietatis erit in FA. z equatione, nisi quæd AF & AG, hoc est, d & z, erunt æquales.

FI. n Posito itaque d pro z, fiet

ndaa - bdaa - nqqa + bqqa = ndee - dbec + zbnæ + zddæ - zdqqe.

Sive applicatis omnibus ad nd - db

$$aa - \frac{qqa}{a} = ee - \frac{zbnæ + zddæ - zdqqe}{nd - bd};$$

Eadem nempe, quam ex prima mea Analyfi, licet aliâ viâ, deduxeram, & quam nuper, modo factâ constructionem, ad te misi.

Pore deinde, AG coincidere cum AH; abibit igitur HG sive b in nihilum. Expressis itaque ab equatione partibus, in quibus b reperitur, remanebit, ndaa - nqqa = ndee + zddæ - dqqe - qqze. Hanc autem, si meministi, curis secundis inveniri, & aliam huic similem, in casu quo recta AG transire intelligitur per I.

Supponamus demum, rectam AG secare bifariam angulum HAI; erit ob similitudinem triangulorum HAG, IAF, ut HG ad GA, ita IF ad FA, sive ut b ad d, ita n ad z, & nd = bq. Ablatis igitur æqualibus, fit, bqqa - nqqa = zbnæ + zddæ - dqqe - qqze: Illa ipsa, quam, ut ex literis tuis nuper intellexi, Cl. Hugenius construxit.

Intelligatur tandem eadem recta HI secare bifariam rectam HI; erunt igitur æquales HG, IG, hoc est, b = n; fietque, ablatis æqualibus,

bdaa - bzia = bdee - bzee + zbdæ + zddæ - dqqe - qqze; quam, licet non admodum difficilem, nemo nostrum hactenus construxit. Ha autem, ut & ipsa Generalis equatio, in duas alias dividi possunt, posito, ut nosci, pro aa vel ee, ejus valore qq-ee vel qq-aa.

Vides igitur, quicquid hactenus præstitum est, in eandem Analyfin resolvi; quæ & infinitas alias Constructiones per Circulum datum & Hyperbolam complectatur. Sed eas investigare non est tanti, cum in hoc Problemate, ut olim fortassis inopiâ, sic nunc copiâ laboremus. Addam tandem Constructionem per Parabolam, idque via duplici, quæ licet aliis per Hyperbolam transfor videtur, lineæ tamen simplicitate, quæ Parabola inter reliquas sectiones commendatur, operam compensat.

Jisdem

Iisdem igitur datis, jungatur $^ A I$, & producat in S , donec AS fiat equalis AH , junctaque HS , & bisecta IS in M , ducatur $^* V. Fig. IX.$ per M recta RMQ normalis ad HS , in quam cadat ex A normalis AQ , & cui parallelus ducatur radius AC . Tum factis tribus proportionalibus IA, AQ, AE , fiat ut SA ad AE , ita MQ ad AD , & RS ad AP (in recta AQ versus Q ;) & in eadem ab alia parte sumatur DO equalis DC . Denum, bisecta PD in X , inclinetur per X , angulo semi-recto ad AX , recta VXL , occurrens normali in D recte in puncto V , & in quam ex O cadat normalis OB . Ajo, si fiat ut VX ad XB , ita XB ad BL , punctum L esse verticem, LV axem, XV latus rectum Parabole, quæ Problemati satisfacit omni casu; secans nimirum Circulum datum in punctis K , quorum supremum & infimum ad Problema Alhazenianum pertinent, reliqua ad aliud, de quo nuper ad te scripsi.*

Datur, ut supra indicavi, alia quoque Parabola, quæ cum hac paria facit, & cujus descriptio ex hac adeo facile deducitur, ut novâ non sit opus. Sumatur enim AD , in directum DA , & ipsi equalis, & in directum OA , ipsi quoque equalis, $A\omega$. Tum bisecta PD in ξ , ducatur per ξ recta $\omega\xi\beta$, normalis ad XB , concurrens cum $\delta\omega$, normali ad OA , in ω , & in quam cadat normalis $\omega\beta$; ac fiat ut $\omega\xi$ ad $\xi\beta$, ita hæc $\alpha\lambda\beta\lambda$: Erit λ vertex, $\lambda\xi$ axis, $\omega\xi$ latus rectum Parabole, quæ in iisdem cum priore punctis Circulum datum secabit. Sed de Problemate Alhazeni jam plus quàm satis. Vale, &, quo soles affectu, tui semper observantissimum porro prosequi perge. Dab. Leodii prid. Kal. Septemb. Clod. CLXXII.

Epistola Doct. Johannis Wallisii, PRIMAM Inventionem & Demonstrationem Æqualitatis lineæ Curvæ Paraboloidis cum Recta, anno 1657. factam, Dn. Guilielmo Neile p. m. asserens; proximeque Dn. Christophoro Wren Equiti, Inventionem lineæ Rectæ æqualis Cycloidi ejusque partibus, anno 1658.

Clarissimo Viro, Henrico Oldenburg; Johannes Wallis S. Octob. 4. 1673. Oxoniæ.

Clarissime Vir,

*Q*UOD ad Rectificationem istius Curvæ spectat, quam ego Paraboloidem Seni cubicalem appellare soleo; omnino errat Cl Hugenius (pag. 71, 72, Horologii Oscillatorii) cum ejus inventionem primam tribuit Johanni Heuratio Harlemensi, Anno 1659. Quippe certum est, eandem Biennio prius invenisse & demonstrasse Guilielmum Nelum Anglum, Equitis Pauli filium: Et, post illum, id ipsum demonstrasse (ne plures nominem) Honoratissimum D. Vice-comitem Brounckerum, & Cl. Wrennium, Anglos; circiter menses Junii, Juliique, Anni 1657. atque rem jam tum apud nostros notissimam fuisse; utpote inter eos (Geometras alioque,) qui (Soc etatis Regiæ appellationem nondum adepti, tum solebant in Greshamensi Collegio (post habitas ibidem prælectiones Mathematicas) statis diebus convenire, publicatam & cum plausu acceptam. Idque mihi literis suis, Augusto ^{mensis} tum sequente, ad me Oxonium datis, indicavit Honoratissimus D. Vice-comes Brounker; suamque